

Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL

Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.]

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1803.

No. 747.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue

Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes,

Gin in pipes and b's.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in hds. tierces and bls.

Coffee in tierces and bags,

Chocolate

White and brown Soap } in boxes,

Mould and Sip'd Candles

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Figs in kegs and frails,

Queens Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,

Kerseymeres, Duffils,

Plains and Kerseys,

Negro Cottons, Serges,

Elasticks, Blue Friezes,

Calimancoes and Rusfels,

Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Irish Linens, Silecia do.

Pletillas,

Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,

Muslins and Muslin Hand's,

India Muslins and Table Cloths

Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Silk Stockings,

Coloured Threads, Hats,

Plated Candlesticks,

And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

May 6.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue

Store, the corner of King and Union

streets.

Rum in hds. and barrels,

Whiskey in barrels,

Apple Brandy in barrels,

Gin in casks,

Wine in pipes and quarter casks,

Molasses in hds.

Sugar in hds. and barrels,

White and brown Soap in boxes,

Coffee in casks and bags,

Raisins in kegs and boxes,

Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths, Irish Linens,

Caffimeres, Calicoes,

Kerseys, Threads,

Coatings, Chintzes,

Hathicks, Bedticks,

Mearnaught, Ozanburgs,

Blankets, Sewing Silks,

Planes, Muslin and Muslin

Negro Cottons, Handkerchiefs,

Worsted and other India Cottons, &c.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

May 11.

Removal.

The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public in general that he has removed from his store in Prince street to the store in Union street, lately occupied by Jacob Leap, and opposite Dean and Gardners store, where he continues to keep all kinds of

Groceries and Fruits, as usual, and has just received a parcel of excellent Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Rhode Island Apples, first quality Rhode Island Cheese and fresh Tamarinds.

Abel Willis.

N. B. The house that he lately occupied in Prince Street is to let. For further particulars enquire as above or Mr. William Wilson. May 9.

HUGH SMITH

Has received by the Medway, captain Parker, and the Two Pollies, captain M'Laublen,

A complete assortment of QUEENS WARE & GLASS, which he offers for sale at his store on King street.

Also for sale,

A general assortment of China, Pipes by the box, Grindstones, Sackings, Porter Bottles, Pocket Bottles, Sets of Castors, Liverpool stov'd Salt, and 500 bushels Liverpool Coals.

May 5. eo3w

SPRING GOODS.

R. T. HOOE and Co.

Have received a general assortment of Spring Goods, from London, by the ship William and John.

They have likewise for sale,

Earthen and Stone Ware in crates and pipes in boxes; German linens; cotton in bags; porter in casks; Madeira, Lisbon, Calcavello and Port Wines in pipes and qr. casks, a few cases of umbrellas and ladies fans.

Marble Slabs for Hearths, and a few boxes of Slate for covering houses.

May 5. eo

Wanted to Purchase, ALEXANDRIA & COLUMBIA BANK SHARES.

For Sale—Three Shares of the Poto mac Company, and 3 per Cent. U. States Stock.

Wm. GROVERMAN, May 10. 3t0‡ Broker.

Randolph Mott

R. E SPECT FULL Y acquaints his friends, and the public generally, he still continues to keep tavern in that noted house, corner of King & Royal streets, sign of the SPREAD EAGLE. He returns his thanks to his friends for their custom, and flatters himself from his attention to merit a continuance of their favors, as he is determined to use every exertion to please.

May 7. eo

CARNE and SLADE

Have just imported by the ships Phoenix from Bristol, via Baltimore, and the United States from Liverpool to this port,

A very general and extensive assortment of HARDWARE,

Sadlery, Ironmongery and Cutlery;

among which are tin plate in boxes, sheet brass, nails, tacks and brads, scythes and reap hooks, and paints dry and ground in oil.

May 10. eo3t

ELOPED

FROM the Subscriber on Saturday morning, last, a white girl named WINIFRED CHAPMAN, about 15 years of age. All persons are forbid harboring her, and Captains of vessels and others are particularly cautioned against carrying her away.

MARY PECK, George Town.

May 10. eo3t

For SALE, or RENT,

THE STORE I have occupied for sometime past, situated on Prince street, opposite Col. Hooe's. There is on stand in town more eligible or better calculated for carrying on an extensive wet or dry Good Business. The Cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of Flour.—Twenty-five hundred barrels may be stored upon the Premises without any inconvenience to the occupant. For terms apply to

WILLIAM OXLEY.

December 7. eo

Public Sale.

Will be added to next Saturday's Sales,

A number of boxes of India Garden, & other FANS, One box of Italian perfumery, and Three boxes of English Sadlery, which must positively be sold.

THOS. PATTEN.

May 10.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY the 13th of May, will temporarily be sold at the Vendue Store,

1000 Dollars worth of

JEWELRY,

Consisting of gold lockets, ear rings, bracelets, watch keys, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

May 5.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday the 21st inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. will positively be sold on the premises, at a credit of 6, 12, and 18, months for approved negotiable paper.

TWO LOTS of Ground on the commons containing about 4½ acres, pleasantly situated near Hunting Creek, and well calculated for gardens. This property will be subdivided to suit purchasers.

RICHARD VEITCH, Trustees of WM. I. HALL, Washington I. JAMES WILSON Washington. May 6.

G. GEIB

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has lately received an elegant assortment of PIANO FORTES, which he flatters himself cannot be surpassed, if equalled, by any in this town.

And he hopes the terms of sale he intends offering to the public, will induce those ladies and gentlemen to purchase who would wish to favor him with their patronage.—N. B. He will warrant them for twelve months.

For terms apply at Mrs. Wilson's boarding house, King street, Alexandria. May 2.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have for Sale,

50 boxes Segars, 2 bailes Muslins, 6 pipes old Madera Wine, 5 trefs's Threads, 100 pieces Bandanoes, 10 bales Cotton, 1 trunk low pric'd Calicoes, 2 butts French Brandy, 50 boxes Soap and Candies, 4 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards, 50 kegs Tobacco (James river) 20 lbs. Beet and Pork, 10 hds. Sugar, 10 tons Swedish Iron, 20 boxes Chocolate, 100 reams Wrapping Paper, 100 do. Writing do. French and Nova Scotia Plaster, Lisbon and Turk's Island Salt.

A large quantity of Bran to be sold very cheap, if taken away soon.

They are giving Cash for Wheat, Flour, Corn, Rye and Tobacco, April 2.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of William Triplett, of Round-Hill, deceased, are requested to bring them forward for adjustment and payment; and all those indebted to the estate, are respectfully called upon to make immediate payment to the Executors—it being their anxious wish to close all the accounts, and settle with the legatees as soon as possible.

CHARLES LITTLE, GEO. TRIPLETT, Ex'tors. March 1.

Wm. H. and E. M. LYLES

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

And are now opening at their store on Fairfax street,

A handsome Assortment of Spring Goods,

AMONGST WHICH ARE—

IRISH and British Linens; pink, yellow, black, fashion, and white cambric; long lawn, calicoes, fine cotton counterpanes, fancy waistcoating, India lace strings assorted, extra long, English, white silk gloves; coloured lace do. coloured French do. silk, cotton and thread hose; 30 pieces rich London chintz; twilled nankin; 6-4 x bar'd muslin handkerchiefs; India book handkerchiefs; superfine blue, black, brown, drab, hot, the green and mixed cloths; bengals; white and buff fancy cords, &c. &c.

The whole of which are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash.

May 11.

JOSEPH RIDDLE and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED

SPRING GOODS,

In the William and John from London. They expect an additional assortment by the ship United States from Liverpool.

May 5.

JAMES WILSON

Has received by the ship William and John, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

SPRING GOODS,

which will be opened and for sale immediately at his warehouse.

Also—Brown Stout in casks of 6 doz. each.

May 5.

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and HOISERY FOR SALE.

A few packages of superfine broadclo

Public Vendue.

Will be added to Friday's Sales,
2 cases Chintzes & Calicoes,
1 do. Marseilles,
1 do. Stockings,
3 do. Hats, handsomely assorted,
10 cases first quality Claret,
15 doz. Silk Stockings,
2 cases of Fans, &c.
P. G. MARSTELLER.

May 11.

For Freight or Charter,
To Europe or the West Indies, the schooner

 SPARROW,

Capt. Coleman,

Now ready to receive a
Cargo. For terms apply to the Captain on board, or to
MARSTELLER & YOUNG.

May 10.

eo

6000 bushels of Liverpool Salt
to sale on board the Ship



HERO,
 at Kirk's wharf. The said ship will take a freight for any port in Europe without the Streights.—
Apply to the Master on board, or

Wm. HARTSHONE.

N. B. The ship will carry 1800 bbls flour, or 250 hhd tobacco.

May 9.

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For FALMOUTH, (Eng.)
DIRECT,



The Ship William & John, Capt. Thos. Woodhouse, will sail the 19th inst. having excellent accommodations for passengers; for passage only, apply to the capt. on board, lying at Col. Ramsey's wharf.

JAMES WILSON.

May 7.

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For Freight or Charter,
To any port without the Mediterranean,



THE BRIG TWO POLLIES, of Bolton, an excellent, staunch, new vessel, burthen 151 tons, will be ready in a few days to receive a cargo. Please apply to captain Robert McLaughlin, on board, at Merchant's wharf, or

J. G. LADD.

May 6.

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WILLIAM OXLEY,
Has received per the William and John, from London, and the United States, from Liverpool,

DRY GOODS,
Suitable for the season, which are now offered for Sale, at his Store in King-Street, upon terms agreeable to the pur-
chasers.

May 11.

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Jonah Thompson and Son,
HAVE IMPORTED

In the ships William & John from London, and United States from Liverpool;

Superfine Cloths and Cambric, Jaconet and book Muslins, silk Shawls, cotton Hosiery, Jeannets, Fustians, striped and clouded Nankeens, Corderoys, Velvets and Thicksets, Dimities, fancy Marseilles, Waistcoating, few Silks, Twist and Thread, &c. &c.

They are in daily expectation of their assortment of Hardware.

May 9.

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CUTHBERT POWELL,
Has received, per the William and John, from London, a handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,
- Consisting of -

Irish and British Linens, Muffins, Cambricks, long Lawn, Calicoes, fine Cotton Counterpins, fancy Waistcoating, Silks, Cotton Kerfumers, extra long silk Gloves of various colors, silk, cotton and brown thread Hosiery, one trunk ladies Kid Shoes, one of Umbrellas and Parasols, one case fashionable split straw and imperial chip Hats and Bonnets, 4 casks Fig Blue, &c. &c. &c.

He has on hand a supply of
German and English GOODS,
And expects by the ship United States, from Liverpool, an assortment of

HARDWARE.

May 6.

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INTERESTING DEBATE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, March 11.

[Mr. Fox's Speech concluded.]

I do not wish to flatter ministers when I say, that I believe the preparations which have been recommended are founded on a firm and honest conviction of their expediency. I will not suppose that they would willingly, and without reference to any one object of advantage, take such steps if they did not imagine that they were essential to the interests of the country. Their interest, as well as their character, equally forbid me to suppose, that in this instance they are deceiving the house or the public. This I have no difficulty in stating generally, though I must add, that instances of the guilt, to which I have now alluded, are not entirely unknown. But let gentlemen recollect that with the best intentions in the world, ministers are liable to error, and that what they conceive to be wise and politic, might if explained, appear unwise and inexpedient. This I must only say, that we are totally without all means of forming a judgment. In the message of his majesty, or in the speech of the right honorable gentleman, there is not a single word stated by which I can venture to form any opinion of the points in dispute. A good deal has been said, sir, with a view of shewing that if a rupture should take place, it would be only the natural result of the treaty of Ameins. Now, sir, I am one of those who held a very different opinion, and without hesitation say, that if war does not take place there is no necessity for supposing that it has the slightest connection with the treaty, or that it was a treaty not fit to be concluded. I thought and I have seen no reason to alter my opinion, that the treaty of Ameins was an eligible treaty; not eligible compared with other treaties, that under other circumstances might have been formed, but eligible as freeing the country from a most destructive war.—Are we to be told, sir, that ministers dare to make no peace, because the unreasonable ambition of France may now drive us to the renewal of hostilities? Are we to be told that we were to wage warfare till we had obtained a satisfactory assurance on the part of the enemy, of a sincere desire to cultivate all the blessings of tranquility in the true spirit of peace? No reasonable man will, I believe, hold so extraordinary an opinion, as that which I have now stated. It may be further urged against our ministers, that since the conclusion of peace, they have shewn too much of the spirit of concession. How far this charge is true, I have no means of determining, there appears no reason to conclude that their disposition to conciliation, has gone beyond a commendable desire to preserve the peace. If they had been guilty of such forbearance or concession, as has in the smallest degree compromised the honor or the safety of the country, unquestionably their conduct has been highly criminal, but this is no consequence of their having concluded the treaty of Ameins. But sir, perhaps, we are to be told, that it was impolitic to make peace till we had a vigorous administration to support. I certainly do not think that want of vigor in an administration is a sufficient reason for entering into a war, if a legitimate cause of war exists. As an objection to the conclusion of peace, it is one of the most ridiculous and inconclusive that ever was brought forward. If ministers have conceded too much, or done too little for the support of the honor of the country, they have incurred a very grave responsibility, but let not this be laid to the charge of the treaty of Ameins. If I am fond of that, it is because it was the means of ridding us of incumbrances of the most oppressive kind. Not that it freed us from connection with allies, for allies we had none at the time it was concluded, but that it delivered us from the detestable and abominable principles on which the late war was conducted. I do sincerely hope, sir, that we shall hear nothing more of wars undertaken for religion and social order. I speak not disrespectfully of religion or of the blessings of social order, but I speak of that detestable hypocrisy which held forth these as the ostensible objects of contest, while we were all along fighting for ends of a nature totally different and opposite.

I believe that such hypocrisy is forever destroyed; and I trust that as long as a sentiment of justice, as long as a detestation of such base and infamous deception shall be reprobated among men, such attempts to impose on a generous people must be held in eternal execration. If unfortunately, sir, we are to be doomed to a renewal of hostilities, I hope that the object of the war will be clearly and distinctly understood. What are the subjects which may eventually lead to such an unfortunate result, I profess to be totally ignorant. Whether they refer to the possession of Malta, the evacuation of Alexandria, or whatever other point of discussion they involve, I have no means of forming an opinion. I shall just say generally, that if our national rights are involved, if attempts have been made to lower that rank which we have been accustomed to hold among the states of Europe, and all attempts at amicable adjustment have failed, then I have no difficulty in saying, that a war undertaken under such circumstances, would be just.

Of the necessity and policy of such a war no man can for a moment doubt. But sir, I know it is said it is necessary to hold out to the people some ostensible object of war beyond what is the real object of contest—without this sort of language, the national enthusiasm cannot be animated. This I hold to be a very false and pernicious doctrine. If a war is really necessary, I am convinced that no measure of this sort need be resorted to to animate the national spirit. False pretensions and high sounding words do not appear to me to be likely to animate the energies of a people. Nothing, indeed, in my conception, so much dispirits a people called upon to make great exertions, as ignorance of the precise object of contest; and this ignorance was, I am fully persuaded, one of the leading causes of the evils which the late calamitous contest entailed on the country. After the experience of these calamities, no one would surely wish to go to war for a light object. On this point I shall speak in very plain terms. If war is unavoidable for great national objects, then I am convinced it will be sustained with a corresponding national energy, but at all events let that object be fairly and fully defined. Do not let us again involve the country in the same calamities which the want of a specific object made us so severely experience. It was the want of this specific object which made the people cold and uninterested through a great part of the late contest, so far as events on the continent were concerned, though loyal and unanimous in defence of the country. I hope and trust then, that before ministers call on us to be parties in another war, they will fairly explain the circumstances which have given rise to it, and the objects for which it is begun.

The right honorable gentleman opposite has said a great deal of the responsibility which attaches to ministers from their present conduct, and in this I fully agree with him. He said something of the reproach which he may have to encounter for too great a liberality of concession. On this point allow me just to express my confidence, that he will never be induced by any fear of reproach, to abandon a system of conciliation, so long as it is consistent with honor, and promises to lead to an amicable result. I will not readily be accused of endeavoring to influence ministers to go to the opposite extreme. But while I am the advocate of conciliation, I shall never be the apologist of dis-honor. My honorable friend has spoken of the present government as excluding the whole ability of the kingdom. On this point I wish not at present to enter. But I may be just permitted to say, that in the prospect of war, with a such a man as earl St. Vincent at the head of the board of admiralty, there would be little reason to dread the want of suitable preparation, and the signal naval triumphs of the late war affords us the best grounds to hope for future success. Of the merits of our land forces, no man can think more highly than I do. I am no military man myself, but forming my judgment on the opinion of those best qualified to speak on this object, I believe that we have officers equal in skill and courage to any officers in Europe. Of our troops my opinion is not less favorable. I am convinced that in any contest in which they might be called upon to engage, they would be found fully to support the character which they have so long maintained. Of what then should I be afraid, in the event of the renewal of war? Of subjugation to France? The idea cannot, for a moment, be in-

dulged. When, however, I consider the many vulnerable points in our situation, when I take a view of the whole state of the empire, when I look even to our financial resources, though in some points of view their appearance is flourishing—when I take all these things into consideration, I cannot but think the renewal of war as a most grievous calamity. Tho' for years we should on every occasion be successful; though every expedition should be crowned with glory, still prolongation even of a successful contest, could not but be infinitely calamitous.

The honorable member, after a few more remarks, concluded, by declaring that he should not vote against the motion.

NEW YORK, May 9.

The captain of the sch'r Factor, from Aux Cayes, informs us that when he left that quarter every plantation in the plaine had been burnt by the negroes. A few days before the vessel sailed, an attack was made on the French troops shut up in Aux Cayes; but the assailants were severely repulsed. Two hundred men arrived there from Tiberon on the 2d of April, and 500 more on the day following. Aux Cayes was surrounded on all sides by the insurgents.

The cold for some days past has been uncommonly severe for the season. At Greenwich, in the neighbourhood of the State Prison, on Friday evening, ice was found a quarter of an inch thick; and yesterday morning we had a very severe storm of hail, rain and snow—a circumstance hardly ever remembered to have occurred in this city in the month of May.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

The weather during the preceding week, has been unusually cold and boisterous for the season. On Saturday morning left there was ice, in and near this city, of the thickness of a dollar; and, during the night of Saturday and the morning of Sunday, there was a fall of snow which did considerable damage to the vegetable world. The Lombardy Poplars, in the streets and gardens of this city were much injured—the weight of the snow which adhered to the leaves and branches in some instances bore down the whole tree, and, in most others, it stripped them of their tops and principal branches. Many who slept in chambers contiguous to those trees were awakened, by the cracking of the falling limbs, to behold the singular spectacle which they exhibited. We have conversed with several old inhabitants of Philadelphia on this subject, who agree in saying, that they have no recollection of snow in May excepting the instance above mentioned, and another which occurred on the fourth of May, in the year 1771 or 1772, which destroyed the greatest part of the early fruit.

Arrived, brig Warren, —, Havana; sloop Island, Hand, Alexandria. Cleared, ship Frances Henriette, Goodrich, Liverpool; Ganges, Calender, East Indies; Ichabod, Bradford, Baltimore; Sally, Miles, St. Bartholomew; Liberty, Bennet, Savannah.

Ship Phoenix Ann, West, from St. Bartholomew, has gone into Wilmington, Del. being blown out of the Delaware about two weeks since.

Arrived at Gloucester Point ship Richmond, Hathaway, 38 days from Lisbon. Left there on the 20th March.

Ship Rebecca, M'Ever, of Philadelphia.

Ship Orien, Arnold, of and for do. next day.

Ship Hare, Worth, of and for New-York, 10 ten days.

Ship Bristol, Philips, from Liverpool, and a ship from Ireland are below.

May 10.

By the politeness of a mercantile friend we at a late hour last evening, were furnished with Cork papers to the 29th March received by the Caroline, they contain no London articles later than the 23d and from a hasty perusal find no Irish articles worthy of notice, except the following.

CORK, March 29.

We have received the London papers to the 24th inst. together with the several foreign and domestic Journals. Nothing positive relative to the great question of Peace or war has as yet transpired; but the warlike preparations are prosecuted with unfeinting and unparalleled zeal, & energy.

LIMERICK, March 26.

On Thursday night two notices of the most threatening and violent nature were posted at Moudella, near Adare, in this county directing the present tenant to quit the farm directly, or to prepare to meet the fate of the late Bolands. It will not be considered unfriendly in us, to inform the writers of such notices that if they are dis- their reward of the unhappy for the innocent. Arrived, the ship Care, Cork, which When the rebels for the rebellion. Arrived, the packet, Hatch, Fall, Po Cox, St. And mond. Cleared, s Falmonth; Indies; floo ton. The schoa mica. Ship Afr arrived at C Arrived, the following Crownhill in the 1st A der, New Giddin, for tine, Gould, in the River Lyd bound up.

It has been heard that the Dey is preparing the fort as Confiditatis, to accredit himself as the principal object founded on a c in 1800, at Tair had been taken by a Port poli by a Port with the Port to pay them a crew. This it was expected Cathcart's misfortunes about 30,000 dollars the Dey, instead of being made in stores, with he threatened. Since the Dey's sisters had been Consul O'Brien and either con wage war with is not to be supposed in this security. The Dey augment his de facility with w While we have better to be and Tunis. On the 9th tribute to Algiers, presents, and This embolden Denmark. T ranged, and the effect a peace following terms: in captivity 5 ransom of 2500 million of dollars will be willing an additional time, that it m Dey should have our ocean for his commerce with the capacity of We were Portuga lively, their Reights, whilst eight cruize off Turk. Reling above terms, the

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they are discovered, the gallows may be their reward, as well as it has been that of the unhappy wretches lately executed for the innocent amusement of whipping Dairymen and stewards.

Arrived yesterday at the Lazaretto, the ship Caroline, Captain Motley, from Cork, which place she left the 4th ult. When the Caroline left Cork, a warm gale for seamen was continuing; a declaration of War momently expected, and several Counties said to be in a state of rebellion.

Arrived, ships Atlantic, Penrose; Bristol Packet, Phillips, Liverpool; Richmond, Harshaw, Lisbon; sloops Amity, Fall, Portsmouth, N. H. Neptune, Cox, St. Andrews; Unity, Barret, Richmond.

Cleared, ship Perseverance, M'Farlane, Falmouth; brig Fame, Waters, West Indies; sloop Hannah, Studivant, Boston.

Arrived at the Lazaretto,

The schooner Dolphin, Briggs, Jamaica.

Ship Alpine, M'Keown, from hence has arrived at Cork.

Arrived, ship Atlantic, Penrose, from Bordeaux. Left there on the 27th March the following vessels: ship America, Crowningsfield of and for Salem, to sail on the 1st April; brig Soprona, Gillester, New York, 6th of April; Eagle, Godwin, for do. 29th March; Catharine, Gould, Salem, in a few days. Spoke in the River Garonne on the 28th March, the ship Lydia, 46 days from Charleston bound up.

It has been a considerable period since we have heard any thing relative to our connections with the Barbary powers in the Mediterranean. Letters from Algiers to the 15th March, were received in town yesterday morning, via Boston, from which the following particulars have been selected.

The Dey and Ministry of Algiers on hearing of the appointment of Mr. Cathcart as Consul for Algiers, expressed much dissatisfaction, and would no doubt refuse to accredit him on his arrival. Their principal objection to Mr. Cathcart was founded on a circumstance which occurred in 1800, at Tripoli. An Algerine corsair had been taken and carried into Tripoli by a Portuguese ship of war, and it was said Mr. Cathcart by his influence with the Portuguese, compelled the Dey to pay them a ransom for the corsair and crew. This had so incensed the Dey that it was expected he would not tolerate Mr. Cathcart's mission.

It appears that Capt. Barron touched at Algiers about the 21st of November, with 30,000 dollars intended as a payment for the Dey, instead of stores. The government however, refused to accept the specie and insisted on having their remittances made in stores. Unless this was complied with, he threatened to withhold his friendship. Since that period, the Dey's Ministers had been very importunate with Consul O'Brien, who is of opinion that we must either comply with his demands, or wage war with the Regency. Indeed it is not to be supposed, that ever our compliance in this instance would confirm our security. The Dey appears disposed to augment his demands in proportion to the facility with which they are acquiesced in. While we have war with Tripoli, it would be better to be at war also with Algiers and Tunis.

On the 9th of January, Spain paid a tribute to Algiers of 55,000 dollars in presents, and 70,000 dollars in specie. This emboldened his rapacity, and he immediately declared war against France and Denmark. The affair however was arranged, and the Dey was endeavoring to effect a peace with Portugal on the following terms: There are 400 Portuguese in captivity; for these he demanded a ransom of 2500 dollars each, making one million of dollars; after which is paid, he will be willing to confirm the peace for an additional half million! At the same time, that it must be stipulated, that the Dey should have the freedom of the Western ocean for his corsairs. In that event, our commerce would be doubly exposed to the rapacity of this unprincipled and despicable power.

Were Portugal to continue the war actively, their fleets might watch the heights, whilst those of the United States might cruise off the coast of Algeciras and Tunis. Relinquishing the war on the above terms, the Americans will be under

the necessity either of submitting to all the extortions, or of keeping an active fleet stationed off Gibraltar.

In September last, Tunis demanded of the President a 36 gun frigate in consideration of their extra friendship! If this is not granted, we shall be committed with her.

It appears inevitable, that the United States must either single-handed contend with these powers, or submit to the immeasurable expense of buying their friend ship. The Danes, Swedes and Dutch purchase their peace on the most humiliating terms. France is the most independent power in her relations to Barbary. It is to her perhaps, that commerce will eventually be indebted for exterminating a system which disgraces the maritime world.

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.]

The Captain of the brig Amiable Creole, arrived at N. York from N. Orleans, informs that no French troops had arrived there at the time of his departure; and that the port continued shut, though a partial exception had been made in favor of several American vessels, who were permitted to enter and land their cargoes as formerly. [Mer. Adv.

We mentioned a few days since, a report, that the Spanish Minister, the day after his letter to the Secretary of State, delivered other dispatches, concerning the cession of Louisiana to France. Our information was correct. Dispatches were delivered as stated, containing the secret article in the Treaty between France and Spain relative to the cession of Louisiana, and of the orders of the Spanish government for delivering the territory to the French. Upon their receipt a council was called, to deliberate on the propriety of publishing them; when it was determined not to let the people know anything of this business for the present.

It was formerly very fashionable with the democrats to cry out against all state secrets. A Republican government said they, has no business with any secrets; the people should immediately be informed of every thing. Now we hear of nothing but closed doors, secret appropriations, confidential messages, &c. Two millions of dollars are secretly put into the pocket of the President, without the least disapprobation. Dispatches are received containing the most important information to the United States, and particularly interesting to our western fellow citizens, but the people must not be informed of this. Why? Not because it is the subject of negotiation, or in any way improper to be told; but because it might expose the weakness and folly of a few aspiring individuals. Such a shameful departure from former professions, such open violations of their own rules and maxims, must certainly open the eyes of the people, to the real character of those in power.

(Wash. Fed.)

Democracy.—The fair field of Republicanism has, in all ages, been more or less defaced with the *poisonous weeds* of Democracy; but in no epoch of history, have they threatened so much, as in our days, to destroy the happy fruits of Liberty. In France those weeds sprung up with the *most deleterious and noxious luxuriance*, but, by a necessary decay, they have only tended to fertilize the soil of Despotism. In our country they now abound, and, if they receive not a timely check in their growth, must forever disappoint the hopes of a *fair harvest* from our free and happy constitution.

When we view some of the leading features of democracy, as exhibited in the measures of our present administration, we have reason to dread their baneful influence on our national welfare. When we recollect, how Mr. Gallatin in Congress, some few years since, arrogated a right in that body to stop "the wheels of government" by withholding appropriations to carry into effect the British treaty, after it had been solemnly ratified agreeably to the Constitution, and compare this with the conduct of the present Executive, in constraining the French treaty in his own way and drawing money from the public Treasury, without the authority of Congress, for the repair of the Berceau, which was to be delivered up to France as she had been captured: When we call to mind, how Mr. Jefferson, unauthorised by any Act of Congress, in direct violation

of the Constitution, ordered Callendar's fine to be refunded to him, after he had paid it into the hands of the Marshal and when it was to all intents and purposes the money of the public: When we see the vast sum of 114,000 dollars of the public money, unaccounted for by the Geneva Secretary, in his report to Congress, and remember, that the saving of 33,000 dollars, *not one third of that sum*, was made a pretext for destroying the independence of the judiciary and infringing the Constitution: When we proceed further and find, that Mr. Randolph, the leading democrat of the house of representatives, after the error was detected and too glaringly for denial, expressed his astonishment, that "so small a sum as (114,000 dol.) should appear unaccounted for" in that report; while 33,000 dollars was represented to be so enormous a sum by him and his sect, as to be held up as a pretext to justify the repeal of the Judiciary. That he despaired of accounting for the lack of the 114,000 dollars, and wished to smooth it over by calling it *a small sum*. Could he think, that the people would be satisfied with this? The advantages, resulting from the establishment of inferior Courts, were certain and the 33,000 dollars would have at least secured to the people equivalent benefits from the services of the Judges, who were to receive them; but no one knows, what has been done with the 114,000 dollars. No services have been rendered! no benefits received from them! So palpably inconsistent in their conduct and so absurd and vague in their principles, are the present rulers, that the man must be blinded indeed with party prejudice and political infatuation, who does not perceive it.

When we hear Mr. Jefferson's boastings of economy and of the fullness of the Treasury, notwithstanding the reduction of the taxes and it is well known, that the latter is the happy effect of the former administration; for to the sum left in the public treasury, at the time, when Mr. Jefferson became President, have been added the arrearages of revenue due from the people, that have since been collected; besides the sums arising from the sale of the public ships and naval stores, and as to his economy, what shall we think of this, after what has been said of the Berceau and Callendar's fine and were we to mention the embassy of Beau Dawson, the mission of Mr. Monroe, the sale of the Bank Stock, and secret appropriation of upwards of two millions of dollars together with his plan of the Dry Dock. Do we not plainly see, that they are empty and vain boastings, intended merely to gull the ignorant and curry favour with the people?

(Fred. Herald.)

CHINESE HUSBANDRY.

IN the empire of China, which contains nearly half the numbers of the human race no spot of ground that is capable of cultivation, is neglected, though never so small and difficult of access.—Roots and greens are there the principle nourishment of the inhabitants; and they spare no pains to procure them in the greatest variety, and of the best kinds. They have several kind of roots and edible herbs, which are not known in Europe; and besides cultivating all their lands, they obtain crops from several aquatic plants which are used as delicacies at the Chinese table, particularly the water chestnut. This, by the imperial order has been cultivated in all the lakes and marshes belonging to the empire. All the canals, which water the emperors garden are covered with it. The ponds and ditches are every where overspread with the flowers and verdure of this plant; which bears a fruit enclosed in a husk, like a chestnut; and of a very palatable and wholesome nature.

In a narrative of lord Macartney's embassy to China, it is related that his lordship's attendants, in passing through a part of that empire, saw a man cultivating the side of a steep precipice; that, on examination, they found that he had a rope fastened round his middle, which was secured at the top of the mountain; and by which he let himself down to any part of the precipice where a few yards of feasible ground gave him encouragement to plant his vegetables and sow his corn: that the whole of the cultivated spots, which were som distance from each other, appeared not to be more than half of an acre: and that near the bottom of the precipice, on a hillock, he had a little hut where he supported a wife and family in this hazardous manner.

By reason of the universal industry of the Chinese, together with their superior skill in husbandry, and their simple mode of living; almost every man is able to support a family: accordingly they marry young, and multiply and cover the earth, like grasshoppers. They are classed in the denomination of pagans; but some of their habits and customs are highly worthy of the notice and imitation of christian people.

(Balance.)

Public Sale.

ON TUESDAY 17th inst.
At the House of WALTER POMERY,
King street, will positively be sold,
without reserve,

All the STOCK in TRADE,

of said Pomery—consisting of
Chintzes, calicoes, muslins and
muslin handkerchiefs; nankeens, jeans and
corduroys; Marseilles quiltings; thread
and cotton stockings; cloths and cassimeres;
400 groce gilt and plated buttons
and a number of other articles.

Also,
Household & Kitchen Furniture.
P. G. MARSTELLER.
May 12.

WALTER POMERY intending soon to sail for England, requests all persons who may have demands against him, to exhibit their accounts for settlement; and all persons indebted to him are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

WALTER POMERY.

Alex. May 12.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The Brigantine
EVELINA,
JAMES CROWDHILL,
Master.

She will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days; is well found and in complete order; sails well and carries about 700 lbs. Apply to the master on board.

May 12.

Just received and for Sale,
By R. and J. GRAY,
The Trial of Col. Despard
AND
HIS ASSOCIATES,
For High Treason, &c.
Price 37½ cents.

In the language of the Attorney General—a more important trial was never presented to any jury.

May 12.

WHEREAS

BARTIMEUS WHITE has, by his petition to the Hon. James Marshall, esq. offered to deliver up all his property, personal and mixed, to which he is in any manner entitled, for the benefit of his creditors, and has also prayed to be admitted to the benefit of the insolvent law, passed by Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia, the attendance of the creditors of the said Bartimeus White is requested on the 19th day of May, inst. at the court house in the town of Alexandria, at ten o'clock in the morning, at which time and place the oath, according to law, will be administered to the said petitioner.

By order of the Hon. James Marshall.

G. DENEALE, Clerk.

May 12.

DOMINA BELL.CRAFT,
Upper end of Fairfax street,
HAS FOR SALE,
Fresh Lemons and Oranges,
with a variety of Groceries.

May 12.

eo3t

ELOPED

FROM the Subscriber on Saturday morning, last, a white girl named WINIFRED CHAPMAN, my neice, about 15 years of age. All persons are forbid harboring her, and Captains of vessels and others are particularly cautioned against carrying her away at their peril.

N. B. Any information left with Jacob Reifer, Tallow Chandler, Prince Street, Alexandria, will be thankfully received.

JOSEPH PECK,
George Town.

May 12.

ROBERT B. JAMESON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hds. 1st quality Muscovado Sugar,
15 do. 2d do. do.
10 do. 3d do. do.
Loaf and Lump do.
10,000 lb. best Green Coffee,
30 qr. chests fresh Teas, assorted
from Bahia to Imperial,
4th proof Irish Whiskey,
Jamaica, Antigua and N. E. Rum,
Coniac and Barcelona Brandy,
Holland Geneva,
Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Claret in cases of 1 to 3 doz.
50 boxes Albany Chocolate, 1st and
2d quality,
Mould and dipt Candles,
White and brown Soap,
200 reams of Wrapping Paper of dif-
ferent sizes,
Patent Shot assorted, from BB to
No. 10,
Madeira,
Sherry,
Port,
Lisbon,
Catalonia,
Frontinac,
Teneriffe,
And Malaga } WINES,
English Gunpowder from F to
double battle,
50 boxes fine Muscatelle Raisins,
20 bales Spinning Cotton.
Peppers, black and Cayenne, pimento,
cloves, nutmegs, cassia, cinnamon and
mace, Durham mustard, pearl and Scotch
barley, pickles assorted in boxes, madder,
allum, copperas, indigo and brimstone;
olive oil in bottles and flasks, Godfred's
warranted segars, best chewing tobacco,
Leaper and Hamilton's snuff, rice and
ground ginger, starch, fig blue, pipes in
kegs and boxes, rice, prunes, gluber-
luts, red and pale bark, demijohns assort-
ed, &c. &c.
April 27. dim

For Sale,

Forty barrels new Beef,
Five lbs. Pork,
Fine and coarse Salt,
First quality Sugar in lbs.
Phila. loaf and lump Sugar in hds
and lbs.
Three pipes old Lisbon Wine,
Pennsylvania and Swedish Bar Iron,
One pair Bar Mill Stones, 5 feet dia-
meter,
One pair Cologne do. about 5 feet.
And at the Mill,
Shorts and Bran,
Indian Meal,
Rye Meal,
Seed Oats,
Plaster of Paris by the bushel.
William Hartshorne.
4th Mo. 5.

JUST PUBLISHED, By COTTON & STEWART,

AND FOR SALE

At their Bookstore, and the Bookstore of

J. V. Thomas,

(PRICE ONE DOLLAR.)

LETTERS
FROM HIS EXCELLENCY
Gen. GEO. WASHINGTON,
TO
Sir ARTHUR YOUNG,
AND
Sir J. SINCLAIR, Bart.
ON
AGRICULTURE,
AND
OTHER INTERESTING TOPICS.

Few works have been published in America, that claim the agriculturist's attention more than this. Added to his own experiments, opinions and calculations, it contains those of the most eminent farmers in the middle states; collected from them by himself, and transmitted to the British Board of Agriculture of which he was an honorary member.

April 25. d

I will rent the DWELLING
HOUSE and WAREHOUSE, on Prince
Street, the latter of which I occupy.

The Warehouse is very well calculated
for the wholesale dry goods business, and
the other, well calculated for the accom-
modation of a genteel family.

Wm. HODGSON.

May 9. d

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a Deed of
Trust from Robert Mease, deceased, to
the subscriber, will be exposed to sale
on Saturday the 28th day of May next,
on the premises, the following

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

Viz.

A tract of Land on Holmes's
run, in Fairfax county, containing forty
four acres and an half, with a water Grift
Mill, Dwelling House and other improve-
ments thereon; known by the name of
Milford, and formerly occupied by Ro-
bert Allison, deceased, and is distant from
Alexandria about 5 miles.

Another piece of Land in the
vicinity of this town, near the George-
Town road, containing five acres and
ten perches.

Also, the estate, title and in-
terest of said Robert Mease to the follow-
ing lots and ground rents, viz: one Lot
fronting on Pitt street, between King and
Cameron streets, lately occupied by Ro-
bert Mease as a garden; a Lot on Wales's
Alley, adjoining the Lots in possession of
Michael Thorn and Thomas Crandell; a
ground rent of one hundred and 14 dols. per
annum; on a Lot on Union street, leased
to Thomas Crandell; one other rent of
forty dollars per annum; on a Lot on
Wales's Alley leased to Michael Thorn.
The sale of the first mentioned tract of
Land, will commence at 11 o'clock A.
M. and of the remainder at 3 o'clock P.
M. Terms of sale are notes with ap-
proved endorsers, negotiable at the Bank
of Alexandria, payable in three, six,
and nine months. Deeds to be executed
to the purchasers after the last payment.

WILLIAM HERBERT,

Triffee.

April 28. d

Just Received,

Excellent Bacon Hams,

(salt petre'd) — ALSO,

MATTHEWS CHEESE,

Fresh Oranges and Lemons,

Tamarinds, Cocoa Nuts, and few boxes

first quality Havanna Segars.

J. DYSON.

May 4. d

The United States of America,

District of Columbia, to wit:

WHEREAS an information has been
filed in the District Court of the
United States, for the District of Colum-
bia, by John Thomson Mason, Esquire,
Attorney for the same, against nine pack-
ages of SUSPENDERS of the value of
One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, current
money of the United States, which said
nine packages of Suspenders were brought
in the British barque called the Henry,
from a foreign port, to be unladen and
delivered from the said barque called the
Henry, within the United States, to wit,
at the port of Alexandria, in the district
aforesaid, and were by Lionel Trotter
then and there, being the master and hav-
ing the command of the said barque called
the Henry, caused, suffered and permitted
to be unladen and delivered from the said
barque called the Henry, within the U.
States, to wit, at the port of Alexandria
aforesaid, without a permit from Charles
Simms, Esq. then and there and now be-
ing Collector of the said port of Alexan-
dria, at the county of Alexandria and
District of Columbia aforesaid, he the
said Lionel Trotter, then and there be-
ing the master and having the command
of the said barque called the Henry, and
the said John Thomson Mason, has pray-
ed that the said nine packages of Suspend-
ers may be condemned and disposed of
for the benefit of the United States, as is
by law directed. — And whereas, the Hon.
William Kilty, Judge of the said Court,
has ordered Friday the twentieth day of
May next, at eleven o'clock in the fore-
noon of the same day, for holding a court,
at the court house in the town of Alexan-
dria, for the trial thereof, agreeably to
the prayer of said attorney — Notice is
hereby given, that a District Court will
be then and there held for the trial of the
premises and the owner or owners, and all
persons who may have any claim or inte-
rest therein, are hereby cited to be and
appear at the time and place aforesaid, to
shew cause, if any they have, why a final
determination should not pass.

By order of the Judge,
(Teste.)
G. DENEALE, Clerk.

Clerk's Office,
Alexandria, April 26. d

Just received and for Sale by
the subscriber, a quantity of

Nova-Scotia Grindstones, of
best grit and quality.

Also,

A few boxes N. Scotia smoked
HERRINGS.

Wm. HODGSON.
April 2. d

To be Sold positively
At public sale, on Thursday the 26th May,
on the premises,

THE Subscriber's life-estate
in the Walnut Tree Farm, situate on the river
Potowmack, about four miles below Alexandria.—
The farm consists of about 360 acres. The
buildings and improvements very good, and the
fishery attached to it very valuable.

Also will be sold at the same
time and place, a number of horses, cattle & sheep
and a variety of farming utensils as well as a
quantity of household furniture, consisting of ma-
hogany tables, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, &c.

The terms cash, for all sums
under one hundred dollars; and for all sums a
bove, accepted notes negotiable in the banks of
Alexandria or Columbia, at sixty and ninety
days.

TOBIAS LEAR.
May 5. d

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber has just im-
ported an assortment of SPRING Goods
consisting of printed calicoes and cotton
cambricks, cambrics and muslins, silk
shawls and handkerchiefs, silk waistcoats,
florentines and collar velvet, diapers,
diaper and damask table cloths, table
and tea napkins, cord'd and India
dimities, superfine jeans, Marseilles quilting,
7-8 and 11-8 cotton checks, 9-8 striped
do, superfine cloths and cammeres, cotton
and thread hose, counterpanes, Marseilles
bed quilts, brown holland, 7-8 and 4-4
Irish linens, nuns, colour'd 3 chord and
floss threads—old port wine in bottles.

Spades, shovels, common and German
scythes, broad hoes, sad irons, seine twine,
fishing, deep sea and plough lines, felt
hats in cases, sheathing, wrapping and tea
paper, single and double matasses, &c.

Which he now offers for sale
at his store, the corner of Fairfax and
King streets, for cash, approved notes, or
the usual credit to punctual men.

JAS. SANDERSON.
April 16. d

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
County of Alexandria, ss.

March adjourned session, 1803.
Roberts and Griffith, Pltf. } Chancery
George Richardson, Deft. } 5

ON motion of the said com-
plainants, by their attorney, the rule for "tak-
ing the bill for confessed" is set aside, and the
said defendant not having entered his appearance
and given security according to the rules of this
court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the
court that he is not an inhabitant of this district,
on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel,
it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear
here on the first day of June term next, and an-
swer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this
order be forthwith inserted in one of the public
newspapers published in this county, for two
months successively; and that another copy be
posted at the front door of the court house of the
said county.

A Copy—Test,

G. DENEALE, Clerk.

May 2. d

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
County of Alexandria, ss.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1802.
Alexander & Allison, comp. } against
Jacob Harman & W. Davis, trading under the firm of Harman & Davis, Wm. Mitchell & Robert Brown Jameson, In Chancery. dets.

This suit abates as to the plain-
tiff Alexander; and the defendants Harman and Davis, not having entered their appearance and
given security according to the act of assembly
and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the
satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that
the said Harman and Davis are not in-
habitants of this district, on motion of said complainant
by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said
defendants, Harman and Davis, do appear here
on the first day of June court next, and enter
their appearance to this suit, and give security for
performing the decrees of the court; and that
the other defendants, Wm. Mitchell and Robert
Brown Jameson do not pay away, convey, or
secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate
or effects in their hands belonging to the said
absent defendants Harman and Davis, until the
further order or decree of this court; and that
a copy of this order be forthwith published for
two months successively, in one of the public
newspapers published in this county; and that
another copy be posted at the front door of the
Court House of the said county.

A copy,

G. DENEALE, Clerk.

May 17. d

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, in the
City of Washington, on Monday ev-
ening last, the 21st inst. a handsome
well made, dark sorrel Mare, with a saddle
and bridle: The mare is about 14
hands high, about 6 years old, has a
small white spot behind the right ear un-
der the bridle, some white upon one of
her hind legs. A man (with evident signs
of guilt) crossed George Town Ferry and
rode off post haste, and was traced near
Colchester the same evening.

The above reward will be given on de-
livery of the mare and thief, or Fifteen
Dollars for the mare.

EBENEZER NESMITH,
near the Navy Yard.

City of Washington,
March 25.

Printing in all its variety ex-
ecuted at this office.

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN.

This Day Landing,
From on board the schooner May Flower,
Carlo Mouran, master, and for sale
by the subscriber,

20 hds. Surinam Molasses of
an excellent quality,
1 ton of Cordage,
200 tierces Stone Lime,
1 bale Russia Sheetings,
500 pieces Nankeen,
10 chests Young Hyson Tea,
20 lbs. new Rum.

J. G. Ladd.

April 29.

JUST RECEIVED,
Thirteen Hundred lbs. dry, well cured
Venison Hams,

A few hundred sweet Oranges of an ex-
cellent flavor, fresh Lemons,
A few lbs. new Pork and Herrings, very
good.

Also—Seed Potatoes of an ex-
cellent quality by the barrel or bushel.

ALSO,
A few barrels of Apples and
fresh Prunes.

Thos. Simms.

May 6.

SUBSCRIPTIONS
TO THAT USEFUL AND POPULAR WORK,
THE
Domestic Encyclopædia,
OR

DICTIONARY OF FACTS
AND
USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,

Are received by R. and J. Gray, King
street, where a general outline of
the work may be seen.

Conditions.

I. It shall be printed in five large, hand-
some octavo volumes. One volume shall
be delivered every three months. Price
to subscribers, two dollars and fifty
cents per volume, in boards, payable
on delivery.

II. It may be had in one delivery when
finished, at twelve dollars and fifty
cents, or fifteen dollars well bound,
payable on the delivery of the books.
It will, however, be only obtained at
these prices, by those who give the
publishers their names during the pro-
cess of the work, to take it when fin-
ished.

III. At any considerable distance from
Philadelphia, it can only be delivered
in the last mentioned manner—the for-
warding of single volumes to many
places being impracticable.

April 28.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.
Has for Sale on low terms, at his store,
corner of Prince and Union streets,

1700 bushels Cadiz SALT,
First quality Russia Cordage, assorted,
Old Sable Iron,
Sugar in hds. and barrels,
Pepper and Caffia,
Boxes fresh Raisins.

Sherry,
Malaga, and } WINES.
Catalonia
Barcelona Brandy,
Hyson Skin, and Souchong Teas,
Bales India Cottons, Checks and Calicos,
China and Longee romal Handkerchiefs,
A few pieces Scotch Osnaburgs
Mould and dipt Candles,
Red Soal Leather,
A few pieces elegant Furniture.

March 17.

The subsc-

form his friends
that he has re-
tired to t

ately occupied b
site Dean and G
continues to keep

Grocerie
as usual, and has
excellent Orange
Rhode Island Ap
Milk Cheese and

N. B. The ho
ried in Prince Str
ther particulars c
Mr. William W
May 9.